राज्य सरकारों दोनों से संबंधित) के हैं और 13 एकक गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

पिछले 3 वर्षों में हुये उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं:—

	सरकारी क्षेत्र	गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र	कुल
1985–86	14,841	60,621	75.462
1986–87	15,509	64,964	80,473
1987–88	16,949	74,398	91,347

(ख) और (ग) छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई समिति गठित नहीं की है। किन्तु ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले बहुत से प्रमुख निर्माता छोटे ट्रैक्टर बना रहे हैं और बाजार में इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों की कमी नहीं है। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार, अपना लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता के भीतर निर्माता किसी भी प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।

Illegal mining of coal to Bihar

520. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that illegal mining of coal is rampant in Hazaribagh district of Bihar, especially in the Ramgarh and Mandu police stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that several truck loads of this illegally mined coal are moved out of this area by road every day in collusion with local officials; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to put an end to this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c) There is no organised illegal coal mining in the leased hold areas of the coal companies. However, as the coal belt in the country is vast, certin persons at times violate the provisions of law and indulge in illegal extraction of coal sporadically and stealthily.

The Coal Mines Nationalisation Acts were amended in 1976 making illegal coal mining a cognizable offence, punishable with imprisonment extending upto 3 years, and fine extending upto Rs. 20,000. The vires of these amendments have already been upheld by the Supreme Court in 1980.

The State Governments have been asked to take both punitive and preventive action against the offenders in terms of the Nationalisation Acts read with provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The State Governments in turn had already issued instructions to the District Authorities. The coal companies have been directed to report the cases of illegal extraction of coal as and when detected by them to the law enforcing authorities in the States. Besides, the coal companies in conjunction with the State Government's law enforcing authorities in the State conduct regular raids to apprehend offenders.

Soviet assistance for development of Thermal Power Projects

521. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into a long term agreement with the Soviet Union for securing assistance in the development of Thermal Power Projects in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) During the Ninth Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in Moscow in May, 1988, it was agreed that the Soviet side would render assistance in setting up an aggregate power generating capacity of 6000 MW, of which 4500 MW would be commissioned by the end of the Eighth Plan period (March, 1995) and the balance of 1500 MW in the Ninth Plan period.

Ratio of investment between India and Japan in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

522. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the ratio of investment between India and Japan in Maruti Udyog Ltd. at the time of the inception of the company;

(b) what are the profits/losses of the company, yearwise since its inception; and

(c) whether the Japanese collaborator viz. M/s. Suzuki have collected their share of profit and if so, whether the same has been repatriated to Japan or utilised in India in some other venture?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government of India and Suzuki Motor Company of Japan held 74 per cent and 26 per cent equity respectively in MUL when the Joint Venture Agreement came into being.

(b) The Profits/Losses of Maruti Udyog Ltd. since inception, are as under:—

Year	Profit before tax (Rs. in crore)
1983-84 . . .	1.70
1984-85 . . .	0.90
1985-86 . . .	3.00
1986-87 . . .	10.23
1987-88 . . .	26.44

(c) No, Sir.

Increasing the pries of coal

523. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Government's consideration to enhance the prices of coal; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b) After considering the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which undertook an indepth study of the normative cost of production and various other factors including the impact of subsequent increases in costs, the effect of upward revision of coal prices on core sectors and on the national economy as a whole, the prices of various grades of coal produced by coal India Limited have been revised w.e.f. 23-12-1987.

The Bureau's report in respect of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, which was received later, is under the consideration of Government.

Failure of local inter-exchange calls

524. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average rate of failure of local inter-exchange calls in the urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) what measures are being taken by Government to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a)